# Validation of CERES-derived TERRA and AQUA cloud properties using DOE ARM surface observations

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- 1) What have we done from previously support?
- 2) What are we doing now (since last CERES STM)?
- 3) What do we plan to do in next 4 years?

# 1) What have we done from previously support?

Have attended all CERES STMs since 1996 and presented VIRS and MODIS cloud validation studies.

Following papers are either fully or partially supported by CERES

# At ARM SGP site

Dong, X., and G.G. Mace, 2003: Profiles of low-level stratus cloud microphysics deduced from ground-based measurements. *J. Atmos. and Oceanic Tech.*, 20, 42-53

Dong, X., P. Minnis, G.G. Mace, W.L. Smith Jr, M. Poellot, R. Marchand, and A. Rapp, 2002: Comparison of stratus cloud properties deduced from surface, GOES, and aircraft data during the March 2000 ARM Cloud IOP. *J. Atmos. Sci.*, 59, 3265-3284.

Dong, X., P. Minnis, T.P. Ackerman, E.E. Clothiaux, G.G. Mace, C.N. Long, and J.C.Liljegren, 2000: A 25-month database of stratus cloud properties generated from ground-based measurements at the ARM SGP site. *J. Geophys. Res.* 105, 4529-4538.

Dong, X. P. Minnis, and B. Xi, 2004: A climatology of midlatitude continental clouds from ARM SGP site. Part I: Low-level Cloud Macrophysical, microphysical and radiative properties. Submitted to *J. Climate*.

# 1) What have we done from previously support (cont.)?

# At ARM NSA Site

Dong, X., G.G. Mace, P. Minnis, and D.F. Young, 2001: Arctic stratus cloud properties and their effect on the surface radiation budget: Selected cases from FIRE ACE. *J. Geophy. Res.* 106, 15 297-15 312.

Dong, X., and G.G. Mace, 2003: Arctic stratus cloud properties and radiative forcing derived from ground-based data collected at Barrow, Alaska. *J. of Climate*, 16, 445-461.

# Aerosol-cloud interactions

Penner, J.E., X. Dong, and Y. Chen, 2003: Observational evidence for a change in radiative forcing due to the indirect aerosol effect. Nature. Jan. 15, 2004.

# 2) What are we doing now?

Validation of TRMM VIRS cloud Property retrievals using ground-based measurements at the DOE ARM SGP site.

Dong, X. and B. Xi, University of North Dakota
P. Minnis, B. Wielicki, G.G. Mace, B. Xi, S.Sun-Mack and Y. Chen
G.G. Mace, University of Utah

Validation of TERRA MODIS cloud Property retrievals using ground-based measurements at the DOE ARM SGP site.

In preparation for JGR

# 2) What are we doing now (cont.)?

# TRMM VIRS

#### Time period

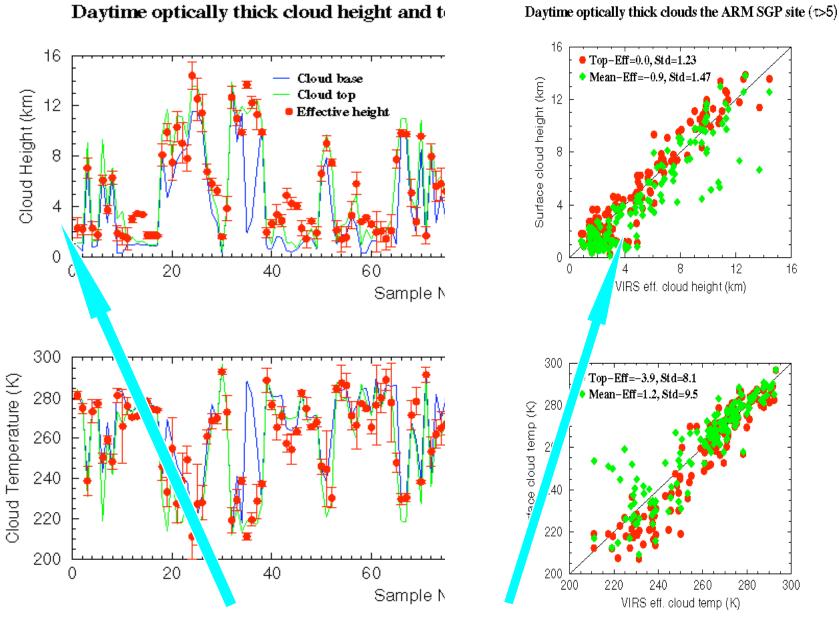
From Jan. 1998 to June 2001 at the ARM SGP site.

#### Surface:

DOE ARM SGP measurements and retrievals averaged over a 1-hour interval centered at the time of the satellite overpass.

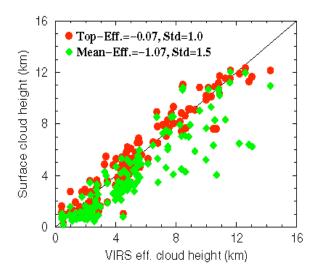
#### **Satellite:**

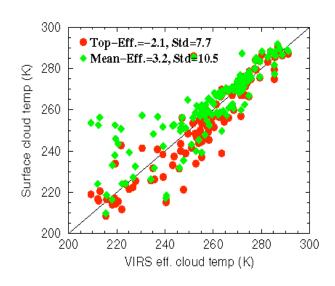
Average all pixels within a 30-km x 30-km area centered on the ARM SGP site



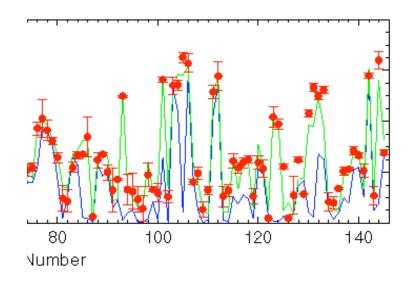
Some of low cloud heights are overestimated

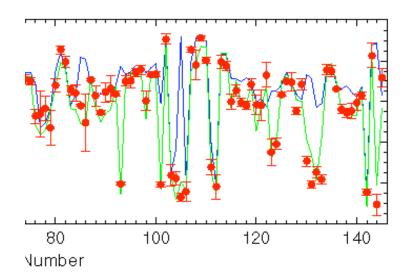
#### Nighttime optically thick clouds the ARM SGP site ( $\tau$ >5)





#### temperature at the ARM SGP Site $(\tau > 5)$

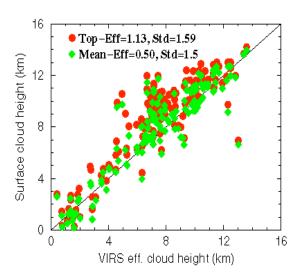


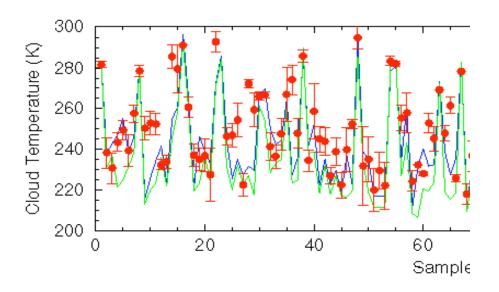


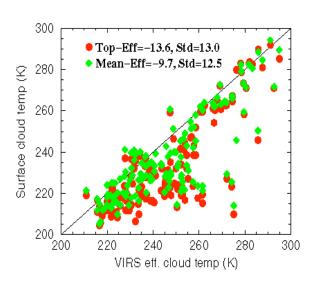
#### Daytime optically thin cloud height and

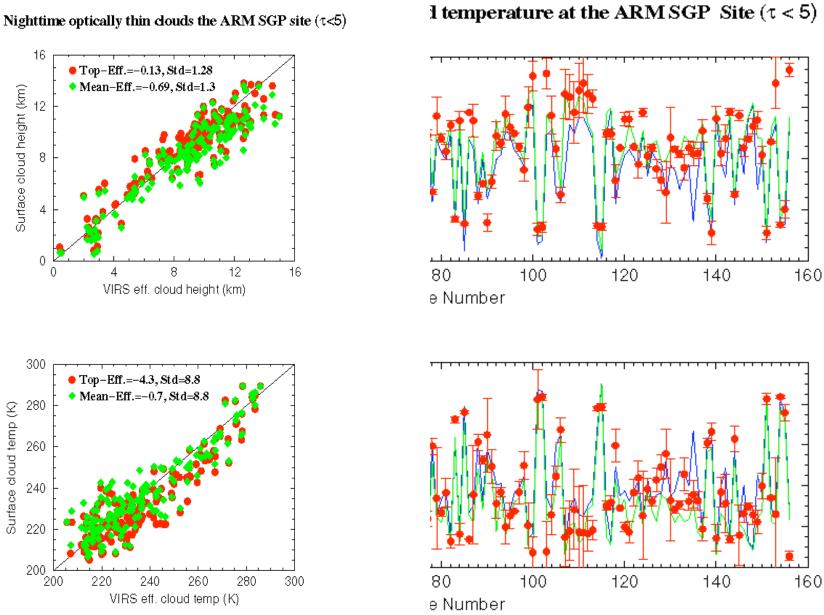
# Cloud base Cloud top Effective height 0 0 20 40 60 Sample

#### Daytime optically thin clouds the ARM SGP site ( $\tau$ <5)

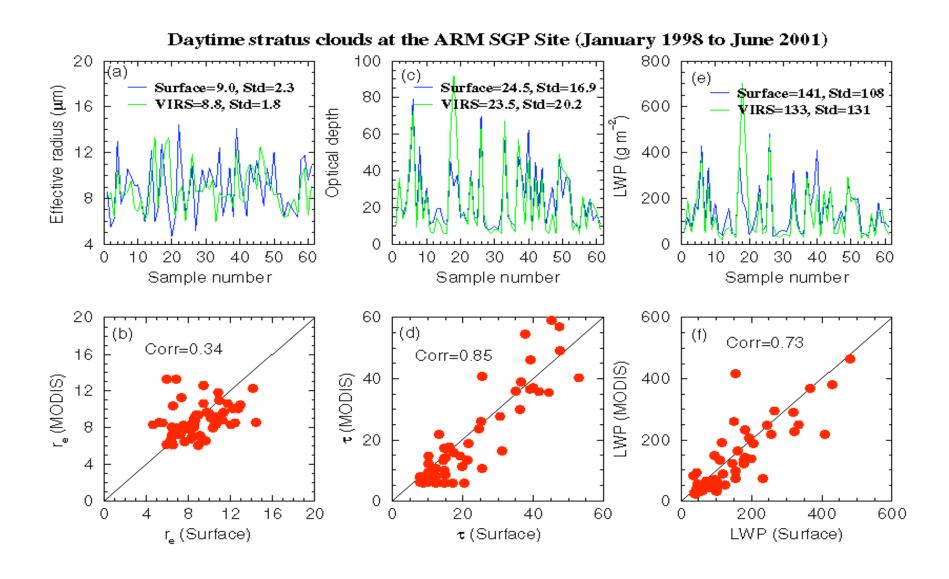




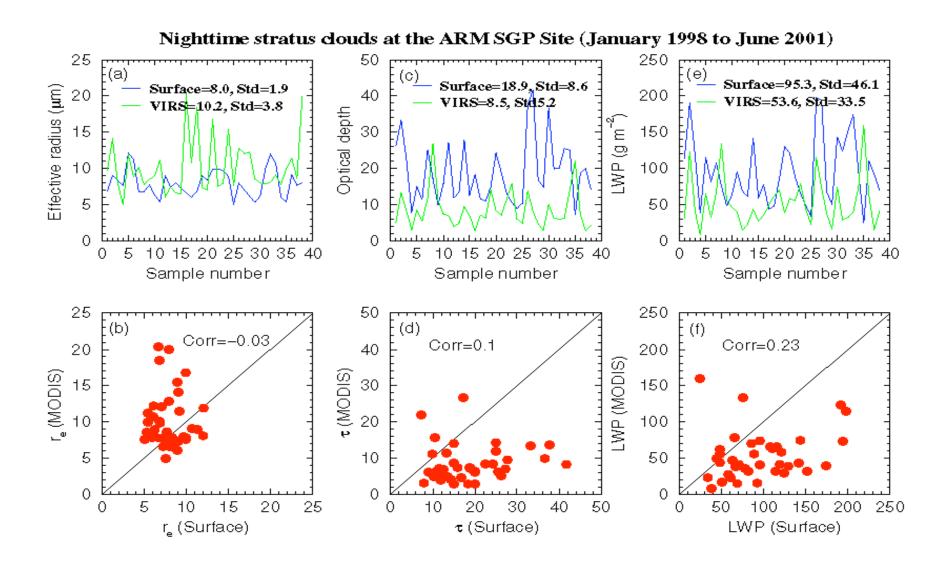




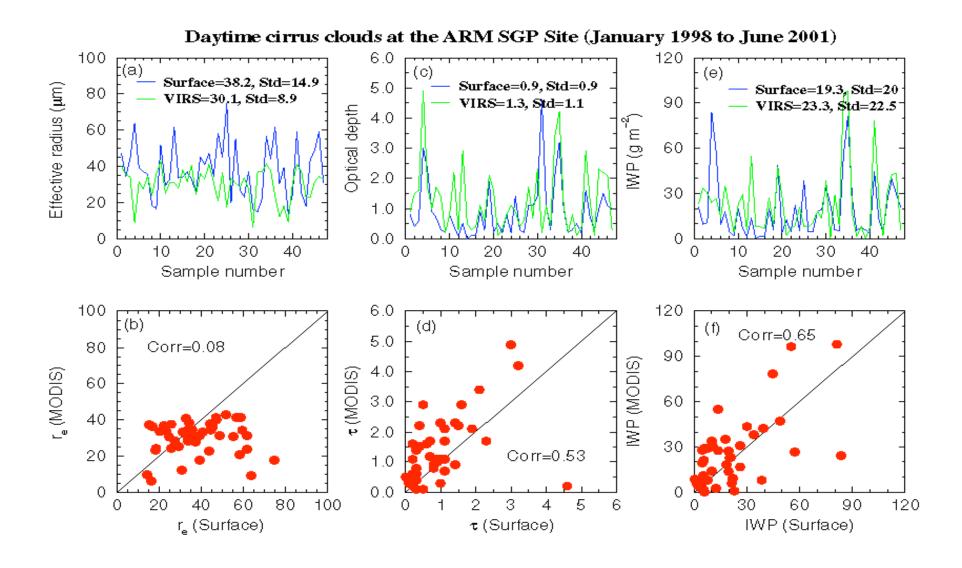
A further study is warranted for VIRS nighttime optically thin cloud height and temp retrievals.



Both VIRS and surface retrievals are close to Dong et al. (2004, J. Climate) results from 6 years of ARM SGP data.



Nighttime VIRS retrieved optical depth are about half of surface retrievals, so resulting in its LWP. A further study is needed.



The VIRS retrievals agree well with surface results. The VIRS comparison is better than MODIS comparison.

Nighttime optically thin cirrus clouds at the ARM SGP Site (January 1998 to June 2001) 120 6.0 100 (e)(a)Surface=0.8, Std=0.9 Surface=36.6, Std=14.4 Surface=18.1, Std=21,4 5.0 Effective radius (µm) 80 VIRS=1.1, Std=1.1 VIRS=21.1, Std=15.9 90 VIRS=42.5, Std=18.8 Optical depth 4.0  $IWP(gm^{-2})$ 60 60 3.0 40 2.0 30 20 1.0 0.0 0 0 30 50 20 30 50 20 30 40 50 20 40 60 40 60 60 0 10 10 0 10 Sample number Sample number Sample number 6.0 120 100 (b) (d)(f) Corr=0.68 5.0 Corr=0.59 Corr=-0.29 80 90 (MODIS) r<sub>e</sub> (MODIS) 4.0 (MODIS) 60 60 3.0 40 2.0 30 20 1.0 0.0 0 0 30 60 90 120 80 3 5 6 20 40 60 100 2 0 0 r (Surface) τ (Surface) IWP (Surface)

# Summary of VIRS comparisons

- 1) Both day and night optically thick height and temp agree well with surface observations except some of low clouds
- 2) There is an excellent agreement in daytime optically thin cloud height and temp, but nighttime results are needed to do further study.
- 3) VIRS daytime stratus cloud retrievals are very close to the surface results, and climatology of stratus clouds at SGP.

  The night VIRS cloud optical depth and LWP are underestimated.
- 4) Both day and night VIRS optically thin cirrus cloud results agree to surface retrievals. The VIRS cirrus comparisons are better than the MODIS comparisons.

# 3) What do we plan to do in next 4 years?

Complete validation of CERES cloud retrievals with independent ground-truth observations should account for the following variables: (1) cloud types (low, middle, high, multiple layer, and broken), (2) surface types (ocean, vegetated land, non-vegetated land, mountains, snow-covered land, and ice-covered water), (3) seasons, (4) day and night, and (5) viewing and illumination angles (e.g., satellite view zenith angle VZA and solar zenith angle SZA).

A complete quantitative assessment requires at least 100 independent samples for each of the conditions, and the independent samples must be typically 100-300 km apart and separated by 6 to 12 hours in time for clouds and radiation.

Table 2. Timeline for tasks outlined in this proposal

Tasks	cloudy cases	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
1. Compare single-layer Terra-	Height and temp $\sim 100/\text{yr}$	X			X
MODIS cloud properties at SGP	Stratus ~20/yr				
from years 2000 to 2006 (day)	Optically thin cirrus ~ 20/yr				
2. Compare single-layer Terra-	Height and temp $\sim 100/\text{yr}$	X			X
MODIS cloud properties at SGP	Stratus ~20/yr				
from years 2000 to 2006 (night)	Optically thin cirrus $\sim$ 20/yr				
3. Compare single-layer Aqua-	Height and temp $\sim 100/\text{yr}$	X			X
MODIS cloud properties at SGP	Stratus ~20/yr				
from years 2002 to 2006 (day)	Optically thin cirrus ~ 20/yr				
4. Compare single-layer Aqua	Height and temp $\sim 100/\mathrm{yr}$	X			X
MODIS cloud properties at SGP	Stratus ~20/yr				
from years 2002 to 2006 (night)	Optically thin cirrus $\sim 20/\mathrm{yr}$				
5. Compare multi-layer and broken	Multi-layer ~20/yr			X	X
cloud properties at SGP from years	Broken ~20/yr				
2000-2006 for Terra, and 2002-					
2006 for Aqua (day, night)					
6. Angular dependence of MODIS	>100 cases for SZA and				X
cloud properties at SGP	VZA				X
7. Compare MODIS r <sub>e</sub> retrievals	Single-layer stratus ~ 20		XX		
with surface radar-retrieved	Single-layer cirrus ~ 20				
vertical profiles at SGP					
8. Optically thick clouds at SGP	Single-layer cirrus ~ 20			X	X

#### This SUMMER Aircraft/surface/satellite IOP at UND

#### Goals:

Short-term: To validate NASA satellite cloud retrievals and UND ground-based measurements using aircraft data

Long-term: To extend NASA validations from ARM sites to UND

**<u>Aircraft:</u>** UND Citation research aircraft, 10 hours for low clouds, funded by ND NASA EPSCoR program

**Surface:** UND ground-based cloud and radiation observing system Laser ceilometer and 5 cm radar\ cloud base and top heights 915 MHZ wind profiler \ cloud base and top heights, and updraft velocity (donate from NOAA)

Microwave radiometer\ cloud LWP (borrow from Jay Mace)
PSPs and PIRs \ downward/upward SW and LW fluxes
Weather station \ Surface T, P, RH, WS, WD.

**Satellite: MODIS and GOES results will be provided by Pat Minnis.** 

You are welcome to join us, and contributing more flight hours is EXTREMELY welcome. Contact dong@aero.und.edu

